

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly Coke Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 33, NO. 41.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1912.

EIGHT PAGES.

Production and Output.

COKE REGION UNABLE TO MEET THE DEMAND

Uncertain Labor Conditions to Blame for Present Conditions.

OVENS RUN UNDER CAPACITY.

MERCHANT OPERATORS WITH CONTRACTS BASED ON OLD WAGE RATE WILL STOP SHIPMENTS ON MAY FIRST, UNLESS SOME CONCESSIONS ARE GRANTED.

The Connellsville coke trade is in the unfortunate position of not being able to supply the demand because of inadequate and uncertain labor conditions. This trouble has been of long standing, in fact it dates back to the beginning of the year when in the month of January, 2,300 ovens were put in blast and it had not been materially improved upon since. While labor has been coming into the coke region slowly it has not come in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of the situation still further enlarged by the gradual blowing in since January of 1,800 additional ovens. The festivities of Easter which are prolonged by the long labor employed in the Connellsville region resulted in a falling off of last week's output. It is to be hoped that our operators will make up for this one time and take charge of the convention. We are to have the following message sent to President White:

"President Franklin Fochin refused to obey the rules of the convention or reside in a fair and in part I mean this. Sixty-sixty delegates came out to have you for your representation come into it once and take charge of the convention. Write at once to the Labor Temple."

When Fochin refused to order a coil call in his vote he was defeated by a storm of protest. Ovens of course dictated coil call and took their cue in Fochin's refusal to obey the rules of the convention. The record for the previous week discloses the fact that without the disturbing effect of holidays there is evidently an insufficient number of men to get full production from the ovens reported as open. Our report shows 32,78 ovens in blast running 5 days with a production of 425,484 tons. They should have produced 428,000 tons, a difference of about 12,000 tons. This difference is less than that of previous weeks.

The merchant operators cannot between the upper and the lower mountains of low contract prices and have now wages been granted until May 1st. It had been decided to shut down the ovens after April 15th but no extension has been granted by the furnaces. One furnace has already agreed to pay the advance represented by advanced wages and it is hoped the others will make this reasonable and proper concession. Ovens are already down on our some of its ovens and refused to continue its contract further at the price. There is a concerted movement among the nine operators and if no concessions can be secured from the furnace interests they will seek employment at the old wage scale.

In the event of their refusal the operators will cease shipments on these contracts. Closing out the necessary number of ovens to bring their production down to such other requirements as they may have at remunerative rates.

Production last week fell off 217 tons as compared with the week before the total being 263,289 tons as against 264,481 tons. The decrease was very evenly divided between the furnace and merchant ovens that of the furnace being 26,875 tons, their total being 30,732 tons as compared with 356,732 tons while the merchant ovens fell off 181 tons their total being 122,918 tons as against 153,822 tons.

The running time decreased from 49 days the preceding week to 49 days. The average of all the furnace ovens was 50.02 days as compared with 57 days while the merchant ovens averaged 48.1 days as against 59 days.

Of the 12,997 merchant ovens in operation 528 run six days 10,032 ran five days 1,461 ran four days and 59 ran three days.

Of the entire 3,372 ovens in operation 2,000 ran seven days 6,722 ran six days 1,198 ran five days and 322 ran four days.

Of the 12,997 merchant ovens in operation 528 run six days 10,032 ran five days 1,461 ran four days and 59 ran three days.

Shipments fell off 1,251 cars from the week before the total being 11,043 cars as compared with 12,211 cars. Shipments to Pittsburgh decreased 11 cars to points west 1,128 cars and eastbound shipments 21 cars.

The number of active ovens in the region was increased by the filing of the following news: Ovens No. 1-50, 01 or No. 20, Oliver No. 10, Elm Grove, 24, Dexter, 10, Thomas, 10, Greenwood, 11, Griffin, 30, Thompson, No. 2-40, Lusk, 24, scattering 23 total 280. And decreased by the blowing out of 18 at Acme, 30, at Mt. Braddock, 14, at Meyers, 54 at Tower Hill, No. 2-10, at Atchison, 20 and at Fairbank, total 146 making a net increase of 136 ovens.

The total number of ovens in the region was decreased by the abandonment of 10% of the Charles' plant of James Cochran's Sons Company.

RESTRIKS MINERS

At Mountville, W. Va., an injunction has been granted restraining the members of the United Mine Workers from attempting to unionize the coal fields in mine, where a strike has been in progress since Monday following the refusal of the company to recognize the union.

MINERS CLASH

Wordy War Breaks Out in District No. 2 Convention.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—After a stormy session in the Labor Temple during which shots were fired in the face of Pres. Dr. Francis Fochin and epithets hurled at him about half of the delegates to the convention of District No. 2 United Mine Workers of America yesterday held a meeting of their own in which a special committee of three was appointed to draft a telegram to National President John J. White of the United Mine Workers asking him to come personally or send a representative to preside at the convention on the grounds that Fochin refused to obey the rules of the convention.

The trouble began when President Fochin refused to order a coil call in the suspension of Timothy Donovan, District Secretary-Treasurer, so strong did feeling run that immediately after adjournment 70 of the delegates met in the seats reserved for the miners while over half of the 200 delegates remained as outsiders. This meeting was presided over by L. D. Reid of Lewistown.

Reelected Alexander Elmer Plimsworth, Pres. William Illinois, Executive Director and E. S. McCullough, Miners' Special Committee to speak up on the protest to President White. The following message was sent to President White:

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Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING APR. 13, 1912			WEEK ENDING APR. 6, 1912				
	District	Ovens	In	Out	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	22,710	18,399	1,311	267,929	22,815	18,345	4,490	213,743
Lower Connellsville	15,919	11,973	1,076	155,360	15,949	15,940	5,039	151,851
Totals	38,629	32,372	6,387	423,289	38,767	32,248	9,529	415,441

Furnace Ovens	WEEK ENDING APR. 13, 1912			WEEK ENDING APR. 6, 1912					
	To Pittsburg	18,101	15,211	2,590	173,154	18,101	15,155	4,950	192,038
Lower Connellsville	5,671	5,061	607	57,222	5,671	5,001	377	51,654	
Totals	23,772	20,275	6,197	230,376	23,772	20,215	5,247	256,732	

Merchant Ovens	WEEK ENDING APR. 13, 1912			WEEK ENDING APR. 6, 1912					
	To Pittsburg	4,409	3,189	1,421	4,775	4,717	3,177	1,510	4,045
Lower Connellsville	10,783	8,900	1,697	98,138	10,785	8,816	1,612	117,187	
Totals	14,192	12,097	2,790	182,013	14,095	11,993	2,002	158,732	

SHIPMENTS	WEEK ENDING APR. 13, 1912			WEEK ENDING APR. 6, 1912			
	To Pittsburg	1,110	Cars	1	4,391	Cars	1
To Points West of Pittsburg	5,477	Cars	1	6,070	Cars	1	
To Points East of the Region	1,446	Cars	1	1,470	Cars	1	
Totals	11,033	Cars	1	12,844	Cars	1	

Michigan Iron Ore	WEEK ENDING APR. 13, 1912			WEEK ENDING APR. 6, 1912			
	To Pittsburgh	1,110	Cars	1	4,391	Cars	1
Totals	1,110	Cars	1	4,391	Cars	1	

THE EXAMINATION FOR SCOTTDALE

Not So Many Fire Boss Applicants as Were Candidates Last Year.

THE NAMES OF THOSE IN CLASS

The Candidates Are Given Thorough Test in the Various Questions That Must Be Answered—Certificates Will Be Awarded at Latest Date.

SCOTTDALE April 13.—The class of men taking the fire bosses examination this year was not so large as the one last year. The following candidates took the examination for fire boss certificates.

Michael S. Kunkel, Alverta James Sidehamer, Mt Pleasant, James Hahula, Southwest Henry, Knappfield, Traeger, Andrew, Jordan, Mr. Pleasant, Joseph, Kunkel, Mt Pleasant, Frank Sidehamer, Mt Pleasant, Stewart Shultz, Tarr, James McCarthy, Mt Pleasant, John J. Taylor, Greensburg, James S. Ford, Furt, Wm C. Full, Mt Pleasant, R. S. Bush, Pleasant Unity, Walter C. Blyson, Tarr, James, McKenna, Mt Pleasant, John W. Volksen, Greensburg, Stephen Pozurick, South Greensburg, Frank Hou, Mt Pleasant, Charles Deemer, Greensburg, Andrew Benjock, Mt Pleasant, Frank McLean, Greensburg, R. D. No 5, Frank Lederus, Mt Pleasant, James J. Coleman, Greensburg, R. D. No 2, Blaine Lohr, Yukon, Grant Miller, Penns Valley, James Guido, Greensburg, Frank Campbell, South Greensburg, Joseph Blince, Greensburg, Thomas J. Power, Pleasant Unity, John Donegan, Greensburg, John Orlow, Strader, Frank Somashaw, Mt Pleasant, Samuel Dunn, Calumet, David Davis, Traeger, Adam, Westover, Everson, Charles Regan, Traeger, G. W. Le Sure, Tarr, Joseph J. Hutter, Latrobe, R. D. Walter Jones, Isaac, Mt Pleasant, Frank Vahn, Greensburg, Martin Rider, Mt Pleasant, John Downs, Mammoth, Robert J. Turnes, Greensburg, Thomas Tarr, Mt Pleasant, Robert L. Hall, Scottdale, Anton Stil, Mt Pleasant, John Oberdick, Tarr, Able, Boland, Greenburg, Jas Deza, Mt Pleasant, James Struble, Wally Frank, Kubas, Mt Pleasant, Foster Skiles, Mt Pleasant, George Jones, Mt Pleasant, Thomas Frazee, baker, Penns Valley, Emerson Stricker, Greensburg, Thomas Hall, United Charles House, Mammoth, Edward Burns, Yukon, August W. Fields, Mammoth, Joseph Engel, South East, Stewart Sherbondy, Greensburg, William Kirl, Greensburg, Martin Lach, Greensburg, Jos. W. Davis, United, John W. Oneal, Traeger, John Petrosky, Mammoth, John, Gerian, Greenburg, Raymond Hall, Greensburg, Joseph, Congo, Southwell, Joseph, Cochrane, Mt Pleasant, Harry B. Elmer, Clarence Koontz, Mt Pleasant, Robert S. Logan, Scottdale, James S. Davis, Mammoth, James S. Davis, Greensburg.

HARRIMAN'S RAIL ORDERS

About 35,000 tons are placed with three concerns. Harriman has rail order reported divided among the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, and the Illinois Steel Company, does not exceed 30,000 tons. These rails are for main line roads. Both the Union and Southern Pacific have on hand sufficient rails to take care of construction requirements to June 30.

Rail and equipment budgets for the year beginning July 1 will not be passed upon by the executive committee for some time. The policy of double tracking the main Union Central Pacific line from Omaha to San Francisco was approved some time ago, but the actual amount to be expended on the work during any year is determined by the executive committee when the budget for the year is made up.

Car inquiry of the Harriman lines totals 9,400 cars dividend as follows: 2,000 box cars, 1,000 refrigerator cars, 2,000 gondolas, 700 flat, 700 stock, and 600 work cars.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS PLACED

Railroads Bought Nearly 6,000 Cars Last Week—More Inquiries.

In the last week the following equipment of orders has been reported: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 2,000 cars placed with Mr. Vernon Car Company and Standard Steel Car Company; Great Northern, 2000, in portable cars with Haskel & Baker, Illinois Central, 100 cars with Pullman and American Car & Foundry Company; Wabash, 3,250 miscellaneous.

Locomotive orders in the past week include: Arm. Arbor three with the American Locomotive Company; Baltimore & Ohio, 500 box cars, placed with the Baldwin Company; St. Paul 50 with the American Company; Kansas City, Michigan, 10 with American and Webster 12 with the Baldwin Company. New inquiries include those of Alliquip & Southern, 2500, box cars; New England Coal & Coke Company, 500 coke cars; Pennsylvania Equipment Company, 17 miscellaneous and the Rutland, 500 box cars.

BALTIMORE & OHIO CHANGES

A. W. Thompson, General Manager, Has Been Made Vice President. General Manager Arthur W. Thompson, son of the Baltimore, C. Cho has been made third vice president of the company, in charge of operations. Directors at the meeting yesterday also confirmed appointment of E. Patchelder, Vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Terminal, who is a assistant to the president. A. W. Thompson continues as general manager.

Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton also held a meeting on Thursday and elected George M. Shirer, second vice president, in office. He holds with the Baltimore & Ohio. Mr. Thompson's jurisdiction was also extended to the C. H. & D.

LACKAWANNA STATEMENT REFLECTS NARROW PROFITS

Certain Manufacturers Term Showing in the First Quarter a Decrease of Inverted Profits.

The report of the Lackawanna Steel Company for the quarter ended March 31 reflects the very low prices that were obtained for material for delivery in that period. The report seems to indicate that deliveries of steel were made by all steel companies at a lower price than in the last quarter of 1911.

The Lackawanna Steel Company reported a deficit after charges depreciation and renewals of \$100,000, a decrease of \$48,000 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911. The deficit was at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a day. It may be said that the Lackawanna Company should show improvement from now on due to the fact that it has been successful in obtaining some very fair rail orders.

Total income of the Lackawanna for the quarter ended March 31 amounted to \$8,240,000 and interest charges were \$47,300 leaving a deficit of \$1,000,000. In other words the total net earnings allowing nothing for renewals, depreciation and sinking funds fell short of fixed charges by \$126,000. Depreciation rates is 1% and sinking fund charges amounted to \$200,000 leaving the total deficit of \$100,000.

Lackawanna Steel did not issue a statement for the quarter ended December 31 but put out a statement showing in its fourth quarter of 1911 can be obtained by deducting the results of the three quarters from the results for the entire year. For the nine months Lackawanna reported a surplus of \$1,000,000. The annual report showed a surplus for the entire year of approximately \$50,000. Consequently there must have been a deficit in the fourth quarter of 1911 of approximately \$60,000 coming with \$40,000 in the first quarter of the current year.

It is evident from Lackawanna Steel showing that it is not in a very strong position so far as income is concerned but if here is a continual improvement in steel prices and tonnage it should recover a great deal of its lost ground before the close of the year. The quarterly statement shows that what the various steel companies have been going through for the last nine months. They have been experiencing some steel manufacturers term inverted prosperity. In other words they have been turning out more steel than ever before but the margin of profit has been the smallest in years. As a matter of fact there were a number of steel companies in the first quarter of this year that failed to show anywhere near dividends earned.

The poor showing of the Lackawanna was due largely to the class of material produced. The greater percentage of its capacity is confined to steel coil for which there has been a poor demand up until a few weeks ago. The Lackawanna's policy for the last several years has been to diversify production which will materially strengthen the company and enable it to make more favorable exhibits in periods of depression.

TO DEVELOP COAL

Big Tract in Alberta Purchased by Americans.

Charles E. McRae of Spokane and Charles E. McRae of Spokane representing a syndicate of capitalists of Washington and Idaho have bought the Lunn coal mines at Lethbridge in the province of Alberta. The price is not given, made public but it is said to be the largest yet paid for a tract of property. The vendors are the Dunn Brothers & Peacock of Edmonton, Alta. The mines will be developed on an extensive scale by the Northland Coal Co., Inc., Company, limited, capitalized at \$500,000, with headquarters at Edmonton.

The property consists of 550 acres situated 1 1/2 miles north of the Williams station and less than a mile from the Grand Trunk Pacific railway track. Its value was first recognized three years ago by the Dunn brothers who made the original location and undertook the development. Mr. McRae was interested and the syndicate he carried or is rapidly building capital would permit the development of the property until they have now demonstrated the coal seam and opened it sufficiently to get a production of 100 tons a day. The entire output was bought by the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1910. The company the winters of 1910 and 1911.

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BUSINESS REVIVAL BECOMES GENERAL

Believed in New York That 1912 Will be One of Prosperity.

BIG RAIL ORDER IS REPORTED

Railroad Director Expresses Belief That People are Drifting Away From Fear of Political Disturbances and Campaign Will Have Little Effect.

NEW YORK April 18.—It was reported unofficially here that the long standing inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the United States Steel Corporation turned at last the result of 18,000 tons of imports a year and shipped close to 1,200,000 tons of finished steel to consumers. The Republic Iron & Steel Company produced at the nearly rate of 97,000 tons of finished steel and the Tonawanda Loughlin Company established a new work record.

The question is how long the steel companies can maintain the pace. March low steel prices have stimulated demand and a sharp rise in quotations at this time would certainly result in a shrinkage. An evidence of this is found in the fact that in average advance of \$1 a ton over the last week or two has caused some hesitation on the part of consumer. But the steel companies have sufficient business on their books to stimulate steady contracts for at least four months even if they do not receive a single new order.

The Steel Corporation's unfinished tonnage is equal to 37% of maximum capacity of 11,200,000 tons of finished steel a year, the fact is known. The Steel Company has on its books a tonnage equal to close to 40% of its capacity and the other steel companies are in a similar position.

There is a large amount of business pending and it would not be surprising if the orders of the Steel Corporation for the next two months at least equaled shipments being made at a record rate. The railroads are buying a great deal of rolling stock, and rail orders have been more numerous. Then again the heavier interests will have to buy a large amount of steel before the first of June.

Conditions existing in the steel trade are vastly different than in previous periods of heavy production. Output of the mills has increased from 1,000,000 to more than 20%, but there has been no pronounced advance in prices. After the depression of 1908 and 1909 production moved upward and there was a corresponding advance. It is rare prices. In the prosperous periods of 1906-1907 and 1909-1910, steel prices were at least \$5 a ton above the present average.

Steel output is now being produced at a record rate and prices are about \$2 a ton higher than the lowest reached in the recent downward movement. If there is a further increase in output from the present rate, there is every chance of a further advance from the present prices of \$1.10 for bars and \$1.20 for plates and structural shapes. If incoming business fails to keep up with production, manufacturers will have a difficult task in advancing prices to much higher figures.

There is every reason to believe that manufacturer is well in mind further advance in his steel and steel products in the near future. It is to be hoped that the initial advance has not met with much enthusiasm in the part of consumers.

The railroads out West, he said, are beginning to lay rails which they could not do when the ground was covered with snow or the temperature was 40 degrees below zero and they are getting their properties into shape for the hard winter. That means that they must buy a lot of steel.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ARE WARNED AGAINST VIOLENCE

Committee in Charge of Negotiations Tries Them to Maintain Peace.

PHILADELPHIA April 18.—A warning against using violence and threatening to strike was addressed to the anthracite miners by the committee of the Unit 4 Mine Workers' Organization representing the miners in their negotiations with the operators for better wages, recognition, and better working conditions. After consulting the workers upon the unanimous response to the suspension order and the peculiar manner in which they conducted themselves the committee issued the following statement:

The miners are for the best winter wheat crop I ever heard about, but continue to stand conditions are now in Iowa and Nebraska for corn. It ought to be a splendid year for crops.

REPORT OF HERO FUND TELLS OBJECT OF CARNEGIE PLAN

Purposes of the Ironmaster in Making the Foundation Outlined in Detail.

Describing at length the founding purpose and results of the Carnegie Hero Fund, copies of the report for 1911 are now being sent out. They contain a full account of the fund founded by Andrew Carnegie that those who are injured in doing brave acts shall not be forced to suffer pecuniary need thereby.

A detailed account of the acts of 63 persons who have been made awed by the commission is given. The scope of the fund is confined to the following limits:

REPORTED THAT HUGH SPROAT WILL BECOME SUPERINTENDENT

Humor From McKeesport States That General Yard Master Gets Terminal Job for Here.

A well denoted rumor emanating from McKeesport has it that the position of Terminal Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie on the West Side is to go to Hugh S. Sproat. Mr. Sproat is from McKeesport where he now holds the position of general manager.

At present the rumor could not be confirmed but in case it is true Mr. Sproat's advance would be granted him in the employ of the road for many years and is well known in Connellsville, Dawson and other cities.

BIG PAY ROLLS

Steel Corporation at Sharon Roads Everything Back to 1907.

SIDNEY, Pa. April 18.—Sales of the United States Steel Corporation in 1911 had the biggest fall off this week distributed since 1907. The total amount of money paid out by various companies is estimated at \$25,000,000 in Sharon and Somonauk.

Every important mill and plant paid its dividends. The Carnegie Steel Company alone paid out over \$105,000. Nearly all the mills are running 100 per cent of capacity.

Inland Steel Plans

CHICAGO April 18.—Inland Steel Company will build a large mill and four open hearth furnaces this summer which will have new blast furnaces just completed will give employment to a thousand additional men. These founders will make the Inland Steel one of the largest independent mills in

the country.

Subscriptions for The Weekly Courier.

STEEL COMBINES CONTINUE TO ESTABLISH NEW RECORDS

Steel Corporation Shipped at the Rate of More Than 14,000,000 Tons of Steel a Year in March.

The steel mills of the country continue to operate at a terrific pace, in evidence of which is found in the records of the United States Steel Corporation turned out at the rate of 18,000 tons of imports a year and shipped close to 1,200,000 tons of finished steel to consumers. The Republic Iron & Steel Company produced at the nearly rate of 97,000 tons of finished steel and the Tonawanda Loughlin Company established a new work record.

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The Steel Company has on its books a tonnage equal to close to 40% of its capacity and the other steel companies are in a similar position.

There is a considerable competition in ore due to the fact that several independent mills are now bidding against the Steel Corporation.

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E. F. SNYDER,
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copy.

THURSDAY MORNING, APR. 18, '12.

Reform in Mine Boss Examinations.

The Courier cannot too cordially commend the higher standards adopted by some of the examining boards charged with the important duty of passing upon the qualifications of applicants for mine foremen and fire bosses.

It has been the custom hitherto to prepare the examination papers and to have both the questions and answers printed. There is reason to suspect that the printed answers some times fall into the hands of some of the applicants who were without assistance able to "pony through" though deficient in the knowledge necessary to their position.

The new plan of examination prints only the questions. The answers are not even prepared until after the examinations are over, so that the possibility of sinister traffic in them is eliminated.

The examiners have also indicated that good character as well as practical knowledge will be considered in passing upon the applications. Close inquiry will be made into the reputations of the applicants for honesty and sobriety and lack of either or both will be considered sufficient cause for withholding certain tests.

The examiners are amply justified in this stand. A dishonest man will shirk his duty and a drunken man will not be capable of doing it, and both will lie about it.

In times past mine foremen and fire bosses have been sincere and hard to get because the standard of intelligence was not high and the positions were not sought by those who doubted their ability to pass the examinations. In the past few years this has been materially changed through the work of the night mining schools established in a number of the coke plants and the efforts of the various local M. n. Christian Associations in the region to instruct young and old miners in the duties of mine foremen and fire bosses.

There is now no lack of material for good mine and fire bosses, and there consequently remains no reason why the examiners should not insist upon the applicants to assuring up to the higher standard they have set. We hope to see that standard adopted by every ex-mining board.

Applicants who pass such scrutiny will have no trouble finding employment. Operators win the best men for these jobs and the certificates which certifies sobriety as well as skill will always command their attention.

The Pennsylvania Surprise Party.

Pennsylvania politics had the biggest surprise party of its life at Saturday. Senator Penrose, the head of the Republican State organization, had confidently claimed 4 out of 6 delegates for Taft and the claim was considered to be conservative. Mr. Charles E. Flinn claimed that all 6 delegation would break neatly even, but here's a身身 to suspect that he did not believe his own prediction. To the surprise of everybody that result was reversed. Roosevelt will have 64 out of 66 delegations and possibly a few more before being the claim of the Roosevelt managers. Not only that, but the State Convention will be a Roosevelt convention. For the first time in years Senator Penrose has lost control of it. It is even possible that the Senator may have a bid for reelection in 1913.

The results do not necessarily mean that the people of Pennsylvania endorse Theodore Roosevelt's Third Term candidacy or that they have repudiated Senator Penrose's leadership. The test of public sentiment was inadequate because of the way it was polled in all but a few of the districts. The Congressional district is the exception. While somewhat scattered, it reflected about 80% of its Republican vote. I bette polled little over 50% and Greene less than 20%. Had the somewhat ratio extended to the rest of the state it would have no doubt as to the election of Cooper and Thompson as anti-Roosevelt delegates to the National Convention. They had the approval of their neighbors but they did not get all that votes chiefly for the reason that everyone thought they would win anyhow.

Wayne county did not join the Roosevelt procession but clung to Taft and the Republican organization. The Roosevelt candidates to every post were badly beaten. Fayette has a reputation for remaining so fat.

The head end front of the Roosevelt movement in the district was in Somerset county where both sides were well organized and eager for the fray. The Scott faction sang in the minor key, recently joined with the Democrats in electing a judge. Whether with reason or not it was in liquor circles that this fact was a powerful influence in court and it is reported that the license holders responded readily to a call for invitation for campaign funds and political service. Thus it seems that the liquor interest was lined up for Roosevelt and when this interest is reflected in a political cause it usually counts.

The primary however is nothing of the past. Now that we have held the post mortem it may as well take another look at the future. We may not always see the future clearly, for

example, the ante-prmary pep at Pennsylvania was a mirage but mirage facts are exceptions and figures are cold facts. Conceding all the roads people claim in Pennsylvania, he has 188 voters in just 30 for Taft and it must be remembered that Taft won four years ago in the first ballot without the votes of Pennsylvania or Illinois or any of the states now instructed for other candidates. The contest is not over and there may many surprises before it is finished.

In the meantime there is a growing sentiment in conservative circles that the party will be wise to hunt a dark horse.

PA. Street Paving Ordinance.

The Town Council held a lengthy session last night and proposed a lengthy public improvement in the shape of an ordinance for the paving of no less than forty-five streets in the borough. The ordinance does not define time in the beginning or the completion of this work but its cost will evidently preclude the possibility of its being done at one time with the degree of promptitude. It is designed to be a long drawn-out job. The ordinance if finally passed and approved by the Borough will bind the borough to these improvements but the Town Council feels duty and willing to make them.

The wisdom and propriety of this action seems to be demonstrated by the fact that one Town Councilor who appears in Connellsville is a practical illustration of the gratifying progress this ruling has made in the great good work.

Parents are beginning to realize that trust children are expensive. The only excuse the authorities now accept when it becomes necessary to go to court is one represented by bare bones.

In view of the fact that the Lake Superior ore supply will not last much over a quarter of a century to ger and that future iron and steel operation will depend upon the use of timber and various other emot districts, it is natural to expect the Steel Corporation to make the most of its remaining timber in the great good work.

The railroads are following the example of the mining interests and are trying to make operating conditions safer. The B. & O. Red Cross appearance in Connellsville is a

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TAFT FORCES WIN IN CONNELLSVILLE

Cooper, Thompson and Crago Carry Borough by Comfortable Margin.

ROOSEVELT WINS IN THREE WARDS

Third, Fourth and Fifth Return Pluralities For His Delegates—Hood Takes These and Also Second First, Sixth and Seventh Vocal.

Connellsville Republicans rebuked the Third Term Taftists in their primaries in all congressional terms. The big vote was out and the Roosevelt delegates lost by pluralities ranging between 220 and 260. The vote was unanticipated large especially in the First, Sixth and Seventh wards where more Republican ballots were cast than the highest vote for any of the Republican county candidates on the county ticket last fall. The organization workers took no chances as apparently was done elsewhere throughout. Considerable interest was manifested in the various contests but the real fight was over the National Delegates.

Bert Chalfant, whose name appeared on the ballot is Harry V. Chalfant candidate for Assembly, led the ticket in Connellsville. He polled 804 votes having the support of all save 200 of the more than 1100 Republicans who exercised the right of suffrage. The Leg slate fight was tame. It was won here by three C. Carroll Chalfant and Conwell, although Robert O. Thomas of the Fifth ward polled a neat vote.

The Taft National Delegates Allen F. Cooper and Josiah V. Thompson carried four of the seven wards by handsome pluralities. Cooper led Dill Johns in the First by 171 votes while Thompson was 176 ahead of Harvey M. Berkely the Roosevelt candidate from Somers. In the Second Cooper had a lead of 15 votes over Johns and Thompson 14 over Berkely. In the Sixth the Cooper lead was 36 and Thompson's 57 while in the Seventh Johns was 76 back of Cooper and Berkely 81 behind Thompson. Edward D. Brown was an also ran and polled but a light vote, the Roosevelt men centering their fire for Berkely and John Eben had Brown been off the ticket the Taft candidates could have won for the 107 votes he had for Brown if given either of the other two would not have offset the 163 votes for Cooper or the 61 for Thompson.

Charles F. Hood lost Connellsburg to H. O. Thomas S. Craig in the Congressional fight. Two years ago he carried the borough. Hood ran ahead of the Roosevelt candidates for delegate, winning the Second ward which went for Cooper and Thompson. The big vote polled for Craig in the First, Sixth and Seventh wards however offset Hood's majorities in the other four and gave the present Congressman a lead of 139 in the total borough vote.

There was hardly the semblance of a fight over the State delegates evidently thought the matter of Alternate Delegate was not worth attention for Samuel A. Kendall and Dr. G. W. Newcomer left Ross & Weiley Roosevelt man far in the rear.

For the most part there was little interest among the workers and the challenges were few. The Republican organization workers kept steadily at their task of getting out the vote and met with no opposition. In the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards but little effort was made by the workers on either side which accounts for the light vote polled in the Third, however a healthy Republican vote is shown.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO TURN OUT VOTE IS VERY LIGHT

There was little interest manifested among the Democrats. Only in the Third ward did their marshal try things near their real strength across the river in the Sixth and Seventh 22 Democrats cast their ballots while at the primaries in September only seven cared to exercise the privilege. In the Third however the vote was healthy nearly half the Democratic ballots deposited in ballot boxes in the borough on Saturday being found in that particular district.

There wasn't much of a fight on Woods S. Carr had no opposition for the Congressional nomination but was more fortunate than was his father two years ago and his brother last year. O. Minor Boggs went through the motions of being a candidate for National Delegate but was overwhelmingly beaten here as elsewhere by Bruce F. Stoen and H. C. Stiggers. Likewise did H. S. Dunn build aspiration to be one of the State Delegates with the same discouraging result. The long fight went almost solid for C. Frank and L. H. McAllister, the other two Democrats Harry Clegg, Nathan Howell and James J. Keegan had no opposition for the empty honor of being mid-cardholders for the Assembly. A. G. C. Sherrard and Charles H. Fisher carried the honor here in alternation to the Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic primary was a tie affair and scores of names faded away from the rolls.

ONLY ONE FIGHT OVER CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN

There wasn't much interest over the selection of Central Committee men by either party but the one real fight that developed came among the Republicans of the Fourth ward. Stoeners were in evidence George W. Enos and L. E. Nickelson aspiring to land by that method. Enos succeeded defeating S. B. Decker. The Central Committee men from the Fourth ward are now J.

C. Herrick and Enos. In the other wards the candidates who had their names on the ballot got the votes there being only two in each instance save in the Fourth.

SOCIALISTS AND PROHIBITIVES FOIL BUT LIGHT VOTE

The Socialists and the Prohibitionists cast a few scattered votes. The Socialists cast one vote in the Third ward two in the Seventh and one in the first. One Prohibitionist voted in the Seventh and one in the Fifth.

FAYETTE COUNTY VOTERS GENERALLY FAVOR TAFT

Cravo Also Polls Most of the Republicans Can Vote in the Districts Some Returns

Fayette county generally went for the Taft delegates and Colonel Cravo for Congress. But little fight was waged in the legislative candidates. C. R. Chalfant and Connell winning easily. The State Delegates unstructured will be Adlai E. Carter, George W. Cravo and George Herne. Here are some of the returns:

Dawson—Cravo 36 Hood 12 Berkley 24 Brown 3 Cooper 24 Johns 12 Thompson 22

Berkeley—Berkley 57 Hood 14 Cooper 15 Johns 14 Thompson 29

Dunbar No 1—Cravo 12 Hood 14 Berkley 11 Brown 9 Cooper 1

Johns 12 Thompson 23

Dunbar No 2—Cravo 35 Hood 18 Berkley 15 Brown 1 Cooper 12

Johns 7 Thompson 9

Dunbar No 4—Cravo 6 Hood 6 Berkley 5 Brown 0 Cooper 5

Johns 5 Thompson 5

Dunbar No 5—Cravo 8 Hood 8 Berkley 6 Brown 5 Cooper 8

Johns 3 Thompson 10

Lower Tyrone—Cravo 30 Hood 62 Berkley 16 Brown 7 Cooper 19 Johns 12 Thompson 50

Upper Tyrone—Cravo 5 Hood 52 Berkley 11 Brown 10 Cooper 8 Johns 12 Thompson 12

Perry No 1—Cravo 9 Hood 2 Berkley 7 Brown 10 Cooper 10 Johns 4 Thompson 9

Jincklin No 2—Cravo 24 Hood 18 Berkley 11 Brown 8 Cooper 18 Johns 13 Thompson 12

Lower Tyrone No 1—Cravo 18 Hood 8 Berkley 14 Brown 0 Cooper 8 Johns 8 Johns 1 Thompson 5

Lower Tyrone No 2—Cravo 15 Hood 5 Berkley 5 Brown 11 Cooper 3 Johns 13 Thompson 11

Perry No 2—Cravo 6 Hood 6 Berkley 5 Brown 5 Cooper 5 Johns 13 Thompson 11

Perry No 3—Cravo 52 Hood 25 Berkley 31 Brown 16 Cooper 32 Johns 3 Thompson 23

South Cornelia—Cravo — Hood 17 Johns 3 Thompson 23

Perry 29 Brown 10 Cooper 17 Johns 22 Thompson 10

Springfield No 1—Cravo 31 Hood 18 Berkley 6 Brown 13 Cooper 9 Johns 4 Thompson 26

Springfield No 2—Cravo 25 Hood 23 Berkley 18 Brown 11 Cooper 31 Johns 3 Thompson 23

Perry 28 Brown 10 Cooper 21 Johns 3 Thompson 23

Perley 45 Hood 11 Berkley 32 Brown 5 Cooper 5 Johns 36 Thompson 15

Upper Tyrone No 1—Cravo 13 Hood 9 Berkley 10 Brown 7 Cooper 8 Johns 13 Thompson 4

Vanderbilt—Cravo 42 Hood 12 Berkley 25 Brown 7 Cooper 26 Johns 29 Thompson 26

Washington No 1 and 2—Cravo 16 Hood 9 Berkley 6 Brown 5 Cooper 15 Johns 3 Thompson 13

The Red Won

The result of the Tripartite Lethman Sunday school contest which recently came to a close was announced yesterday morning at the close of Sunday school. The red side was victorious over the blue side.

In Fayette county the legislative nominees will be John S. Carroll Henry A. Chalfant and William S. Conwell by a wide margin. The four state delegates chosen in this county are Frank C. Carroll W. A. Ceder James J. Driscoll and John W. Clegg all unopposed and laid to rest in the public organization of the State.

The primary was quiet and there is little activity about the polls except at those points where the leaders took personal pride in getting out the vote in making a good showing. In these districts the vote for the independent parties was very low.

For Congress Emma S. Craig has but a trifling lead. Hood probably 3,000 in the district dependent on the official count of Somerset. Last evening the Roosevelt delegates to the State convention win in all likelihood Somers will be represented by Roosevelt men. Or it counts in the awaiting the official count to determine their State delegates.

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PLACES 30 YEARS ORE FIELDS' LIMIT

**So Says Expert at Hearing
of the Stanley Steel
Committee.**

RAID IS PLANNED ON WEST

James Sellwood Told This All At Hearing Yesterday—Believes Time Will Come When Steel Mills Will Be Built in the Pacific Coast Country.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A prophecy that the ores held by the United States Steel Corporation would be exhausted within 25 or 30 years, and that the natural resources of the Far West would be raided, was made yesterday before the House Steel Trust Investigating Committee by Joseph Sellwood, an ore expert, who says he has scoured the North American continent in search of merchantable ore.

Mr. Sellwood told the committee that in Utah there were known to be today 1,000,000,000 tons of merchantable ore. This ore can be used to make steel just as well as any other ore, but it is not near to coke or coal or fluxing material, he said.

"But," continued Mr. Sellwood, "there is a great market in the west for steel, and a growing market in the central west, and the time will come when it will be practical to ship that western ore east or ship from the east the coke and coal."

Several years ago Mr. Sellwood explored the Utah ores for James J. Hill, the late John W. Gates and the late E. H. Harriman. They considered these ores at that time as reserve.

"How long do you think that those Utah ores will be considered merely as a reserve?" asked Representative Gardner.

"Probably 25 years."

Mr. Sellwood thought the time would come when it would be practical to build steel plants on the Pacific coast, and told of when Gates and others had considered erecting a steel mill at Los Angeles. With the completion of the Panama canal, the availability of the western ore, it was said, would increase.

Mr. Sellwood said there were deposits of 55 per cent metallic ore at Moose Mountain, Ontario, aggregating 10,000,000 tons, and at Anticosti, Ontario, 10,000,000 tons. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, he said, there were similar deposits with which he was not familiar. Ore deposits in Alaska, he said, should be discounted. From hearsay, he declared, he would estimate the merchantable ores in Alabama at 1,000,000,000 tons.

The total amount of merchantable iron ores in the United States, exclusive of the southern ores in Alabama, West Virginia, and Maryland, and small deposits in Colorado, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were estimated by Mr. Sellwood to be as follows:

Lake Superior district, 1,800,000,000 tons; Utah, 1,000,000,000 tons; Wyoming, 100,000,000 tons; California, 250,000,000,000 tons; New Mexico, 100,000,000,000 tons; Texas, 50,000,000,000 tons; New York, the Lake Champlain district, 100,000,000 tons; a total of 3,100,000,000 tons.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT IS EXTENDED SOUTHWARD

Inter-state Commerce Commission includes the Clyde Mine in That Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday directed that the Southern boundary of the Pittsburgh district be extended so as to include the coal mine of the Clyde Coal Company, near Fredericksburg, Washington county, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Monongahela River division.

The present freight rate on coal shipped from the Clyde, which is the shipping point of the Clyde Coal Company, Ashland, Marion Co., is the same as that in force from the Fairmont district of West Virginia, which is 35 cents per ton. The Clyde Coal Company complained in a petition filed April 4, 1911, that this rate was too high, and the Interstate Commerce Commission today held the rate to be unreasonable. An order was issued extending to Clyde, siding the rate which applies to the Pittsburgh district and directing that on or before June 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company shall cause to exact the present rate and shall establish and maintain for two years a rate of 78 cents per ton.

70-TON STEEL GONDOLA CARS ARE NOW ORDERED

Three Hundred Being Built For One Carrying Round-Largest Ever Issued.

For the first time this year orders have been taken by the Pressed Steel Car Company for many all-steel gondola cars with a carrying capacity of 70 tons, or 20 tons greater capacity than the best steel cars have been rated in the past. The orders have come in small lots of from 20 to 100 cars, from ore handling railroads, the last to reach the plant coming from roads running from the ore fields of Alabama. There are building about 300 freight cars, the largest in service for general use. Each car as a specially designed, extra strong truck, and solid steel wheels.

Officials of several railroads negotiating for new cars are discussing plans for 100-ton steel cars for the same service, the only question being the ability of the present track and bridge system to stand the added loading.

Bee Bosses at Uniontown. Uniontown, April 12.—Mine Inspector L. G. Loby and John T. Hoover are today examining a class of 54 miners for fire bosses. The examinations will be completed today. The examinations for mine foremen were completed yesterday afternoon. The examinations are being held in the small court room.

SENATOR NEWLANDS WOULD PREVENT FLOOD LOSSES

**River Regulation Bill Now Pending
Would Put an End to Excessive
Flood Damage.**

Chicago, April 13th.—Annual and semi-annual repetitions of floods such as are devastating the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri valleys, causing the loss of many lives and damage to property that will probably total more than fifty million dollars, would be prevented by the passage of Senator Francis Newlands' "River Regulation" bill now pending in Congress. This is the statement of Frank R. Knight, consulting engineer of Chicago, member of Illinois of the executive committee of the National Drainage Congress. Before leaving for New Orleans to attend the second meeting, Mr. Knight declared that the United States Government will be in the position of neglecting a plain duty until it protects its citizens from such destructive internal foes as floods and the disease that results from them.

"The damage to property from floods amounts to at least one million dollars a year," he said. "The Newlands River Regulation bill provides a method of preventing floods at a cost of but fifty millions a year for ten years." An editorial in the Chicago Post on the present situation says "aside from the old question of saving the trees on the watershed so that the spring floods will be slowed in running off, the only thing to be done is to keep on in the present course. More levees and higher levees will have to be built until the Mississippi is thoroughly harnessed."

"The Newlands Bill provides for an additional method. It proposes to treat the navigable streams of the country as units from their source to their mouths. Under the constitutional clause giving the United States government exclusive jurisdiction over navigable waters, Congress has the right to control, regulate and standardize the streams. Under the public health clause of the constitution it is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens from these internal foes, floods and diseases resulting from floods.

"The Newlands Bill would place the task of regulating the navigable waterways in the hands of a commission. It provides for the storage of the flood waters in natural and artificial reservoirs, to hold them back until times of drought when they can be let loose at a proper depth. The reforestation of the watersheds is only one of the methods contemplated by the bill for checking the floods. Others are to where these are possible and practicable, and the full utilization of natural reservoirs. It provides for carrying the surplus waters out over the arid and semi-arid districts in irrigation operations, to let it seep gradually through the soil, it provides for the dredging of drainage channels to carry off the surplus waters from the lower reaches of the river, to help the navigable channels at a standard depth and prevent them from being silted up. It also utilizes these drainage channels as additional waterways.

"It provides also for the construction of dikes and levees. The levee system is a good thing and has accomplished a great deal to protect people and property and to reclaim overflowed lands. But this work has been done piecemeal; the various sections are unrelated. At present, the entire levee system is endangered because the work of controlling the rivers has not been started at the headwaters and among the tributaries.

"These floods occur and recur year after year. We can expect them to continue. We have the means, the ability and the power to stop them. And it would be economy to do so. It would be economy even without considering the enormous waste of soil fertility caused by each flood.

"The people of Illinois, as well as those of other central states, are awake to the necessity of controlling the rivers. The existence of some 600 drainage and levee districts in Illinois shows that. But all flood prevention and drainage work needs to be brought under one comprehensive system."

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**RENEWAL OF CO-OPERATION
BARRED BY STEEL SUIT**

Manufacturers Will Make No Attempt
at Price Agreements for Fear
of Prosecution.

So far as co-operation designed to maintain a reasonable level for steel prices is concerned, the hands of the leading manufacturers of the country are still tied. So long as the suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation is under way it is unlikely that any determined effort to bring about a co-operative movement such as existed a year ago will be made.

Two or three weeks ago steel manufacturers in a casual way, talked over the question of advancing prices to a more sane basis with the result that quotations were shoved up about \$1 a ton. But this movement to establish higher prices is by no means as strong as that which characterized the co-operative methods enforced by E. W. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. It is true that most of the steel manufacturers are quoting bars at \$1.15 per hundred pounds, structural steel at \$1.20 and so on down the list, but concessions from this level have been numerous.

It is a movement to maintain prices on a basis showing a better margin of profit to manufacturers in which producers have little faith.

With most of the mills idle up for from sixty days to four months, it is an easy matter to lift prices to a higher level. The test will come later when the mills are again in need of tonnage, and manufacturers, realizing that the Government has them under close scrutiny, will hardly attempt to do anything which would have the least semblance of co-oper-

ation.

There are few steel manufacturers now who fail to see the folly of the cut-throat policy which began early last year. Even in periods of extreme depression manufacturers were able to make a fair profit on a much smaller volume of business than they are now doing, due to the good work of the chairman of the Steel Corporation in getting together the big producers and preventing panic and demoralization. There are certain steel companies now operating their plants in full who were making more money in depressed periods on 75 per cent. of their present output. Within the last six months there has been an enormous expansion in steel output, but on this expansion there has been no pronounced increase in price. Margin of profit, in fact, has been narrowed down to a point which threatens regular dividend payments, and in some cases interest payments. In fact one steel company has already decided it is advisable to pass the dividend on its stock.

While the steel companies are operating practically full this is more of a menace so far as improved prices are concerned than a benefit. Consumers have ordered heavily on a basis of lower prices and in view of the fact that prices have not been advanced on the increased volume of business, it stands to reason that there is to be no upward movement when the operations of the mills begin to show a shrinkage. As it is, incoming business shows a falling off of something like 20 or 25 per cent. over the last two or three weeks at a time when manufacturers expected much better prices for their materials, but the price is considerable tonnage in sight.

The situation will be watched with more than ordinary interest over the next several months, if consumers do not respond to the higher level.

The railroads should be good buyers of steel within the next two or three months. They are likely in need of steel, and this may be the main source of outlet for producers over the next six months.

"The Newlands Bill provides for an additional method. It proposes to treat the navigable streams of the country as units from their source to their mouths. Under the constitutional clause giving the United States government exclusive jurisdiction over navigable waters, Congress has the right to control, regulate and standardize the streams. Under the public health clause of the constitution it is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens from these internal foes, floods and diseases resulting from floods.

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BACON TELLS ABOUT TENNESSEE PURCHASE

**Outlines Steel Corporation's
Investment in Big South-
ern Property.**

GATES PAID NO DIVIDENDS

**When He Took Charge in 1905 Pay-
ments on Stock Ceased—Billion
Tons of Coal and 100,000,000 Tons
of Steel Acquired By the Deal.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—One billion tons of coal and 100,000,000 tons of iron ore were secured by the Steel Trust when it bought the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company through the intervention of President Roosevelt. Paul M. Bacon, a Director of the Steel Corporation, told the Stanley Investigation Committee of the House today.

Bacon was the first of three wit-

nesses who will give testimony to-day.

The others, Thomas E. Cole, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Joseph S. Edwards, of Atlanta, attorney of the Steel Corporation, told the Stanley Investigation Committee of the House today.

The Steel Corporation paid a dividend of 10 per cent. on its stock in 1905.

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